You never realize how dearly you have paid for your whistle until you try to sell it.—Chicago Daily News. In Connecticut.-"I wonder why they call them 'blue laws?'" "Well, they were intended to keep people from painting the town red."-Town

and Country. Poorest Record .- Vanbibber - "Who got the annual booby prize in the Automobile club?" Vanpelt-"Slowgo; he ran over only 14 people during 1901."-Ohio State Journal.

Every time you think you are not appreciated you are telling yourself a If you are not "appreciated" you ought to be able to control the man who is to blame,-Atchison Globe.

Rodrick-"The bank president just told me that the cashier is 'under the weather." Van Albert-"You should have asked him what kind of weather. Maybe he means he's under a cloud." -Chicago Daily News.

Her Mother-"I saw him kiss you. I am terribly shocked. I did not for a moment imagine he would dare to take such a liberty." Herself—"Nor did I. ma. In fact, I bet him a pair of gloves he daren't!"-London Answers. "How do you like your new cook?"

"Ever so much, but I'm afraid to let her know it." "Why?" "She'd want more wages." "Then why don't you appear dissatisfied?" "Because then she'd leave."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. Miss Passay-"When I met him at the ball he said he didn't see how I stood the social whirl so well. I told him I meant to give up dancing when I was 30 and—" Miss Sharpe—"And

why don't you?"-Philadelphia Press. FISH-EATING AND LEPROSY.

The Opinion That the Dread Disease Is Related to Habits of Diet Is Widespread.

The idea that fish eating has some thing to do with leprosy dates back from long ago, in fact, it is one which almost naturally arises in the minds of those who observe the geographical distribution of the disease and note how it tends to cling to the coast line or to the borders of great rivers, where people live largely upon fish. Many facts have however, been brought upagainst the fish theory, especially has it been pointed out that leprosy, also prevails in certain places far from rivers or seas, where fish cannot be obtained, as for example, in the mountains of Kurdistan and in many parts of India among caste which religiously abstain from all animal fool, including fish. says the Hospital. To this, however, Mr. Hutchinson answers that in India, where a monotonous rice diet prevails, condiments are largely used, and that a not uncommon constituent of such condiments is fish in an uncooked and partially decomposed condition. He niso shows how far inland salted and dried fish may be carried along trade routes. * * The relation of leprosy to South Africa is one of great Interest. When the Dutch founded Cape Town there was, he says, no leprosy amongst the inland natives. A century later two Dutch farmers near Cape Town were found to be lepers, and since then the disease has been stendily increasing and spreading northwards amongst both native and European races. Its chief foci, how-

and other coast towns. Why then has this noncontagious disease increased and spread up the country? And why does it still have Cape Town as its main focus of distribution? To this Mr. Hutchinson answers by saying that the disease began amongst the Dutch near Cape Town after the establishment of a fish-curing factory at that place. It spread amongst the Hottentot slaves and others after salted fish had become an ordinary article of diet in the daily ration. It increases because with the development of commerce the supply of salt fish inland has become more and more common, and, finally, Cape Town is the principal focus because the largest salt fish factory is situated there. According to this view one may say that what is endemic in leprosy areas is not so much leprosy as the social custom of eating uncooked fish; much in the same way as trichina disease may be apparently endemic in certain countries in which what really is endemie is the habit of eating uncooked

ever, are still in and near to Cape Town

INTELLIGENT SQUIRRELS.

Pretty Incident Which Illustrates Friendly Understanding Among the Animals.

A party of young people, who in last summer's holiday journeyed through the country gypsy-like in a caravan, witnessed in a grove near a glen the following, incident, which seems to show a friendly understanding among squirrels, says the Family Herald.

An al fresco dinner had just been finished and the party were still sitting at the table, when a red squirrel, with glistening, eager eyes, came ereeping down a tree which stood near the table. He crept nearer and nearer, and finally leaped upon the table.

The lady who was presiding said: "Yes, help yourself to anything you

want!" Upon this invitation the little fellow made bold to creep up to a loaf of bread from which only a slice or two had been cut. He seized it and dragged it to the side of the table, and some how managed to scramble down the side with it to the ground. Then he gave a sort of call, which seemed to he understood, for soon squirrels were seen coming from several directions. They crowded round him, and after a little conference all took hold, and with a tug and strain they managed to bring the loaf to the top of the hill. Then they disappeared with it in the woods beyond.

Prussian Millionaires.

In Prussian towns of over 50,000 in habitants the millionaires were distributed as follows, according to the 1899 assessment: Berlin, 1,306; Frankforton-the-Main, 447; Cologne, 217; Charlottenburg, 191; Duesseldorf, 151; Wiesbaden, 143; Breslau, 101; Hanover, 95; Aix in Chapelle, 92; Magdeburg, 89; Elberfeld, 80; Halle 50; Crefeld, 44; Dorimund, 41; Essen, 34; Cassel, 34; Koenigsberg, 30. The millions are of marks so that it takes only \$250,000 to be a Prussian millionaire.-Chicago

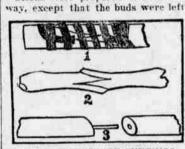


SCIENCE OF GRAFTING.

Lessons Taught by Some Experiments with Vines Conducted at the California Station.

Results of experiments in bench grafting resistant vines have recently been reported from the California Experiment station. The experiments include tests of the relative value of English and Champin grafts, leaving two eyes on the scions and leaving only one, preliminary callusing in sand, planting out in the nursery immediately after grafting and callusing in straw covered with sand. The cuttings used varied from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter, and were from six to nine inches long. The lower cut was made through the knot of the bud and the last internode of the upper left as long as possible. All the buds on the stock were carefully removed, a deep cut being made in order to remove the adventitious buds at the base of the main bud.

Scions were prepared in a similar



GRAFTS FOR GRAPE CUTTINGS.

The scions having only one eye were cut through the second knot, in order to leave the eve protected by a closed internode. With the scions having two eyes, the upper cut was made about an inch above the second bud eye. Care was taken to prevent the drying out of the cuttings and afterward of the grafts.

End-to-end grafting, as originated in France, was practiced in some in-The number of successful stances. grafts obtained by this method was low, but those that did unite made excellent unions. In grafting by this method the ends of stock and scion are cut at an angle of about 70 degrees and held in place by a piece of galvanized wire, which is pushed into the pith of each piece.

The proportion of successful Champin grafts was slightly greater than that of the English cleft. The successful English cleft grafts, however, were considered superior to the other in the matter of completeness and strength of union.

The experiments with two-eye and one-eye scions were, on the whole, in favor of the use of two eyes.

The difference between callusing the grafts in sand and planting them directly in the nursery as soon as made was very striking. Those previously callused produced 61 per cent. of good unions, while the others produced but 26 per cent. There was also a difference in the growth of the grafts in favor of those callused in sand.

GOOD PEACH REGIONS.

Soil Can Be Found in All Parts of the Country.

The past season has been one that

has made peach culture more interesting than any other season that I recollect in Illinois, from the fact that they have shipped an excellent kind of peaches to market and I suppose made a reasonable amount of money We used to talk about pench sections: it used to be supposed that it was confined to certain narrow territories, some of them down east, one of them over in Michigan, another in southern Illinois, but the spirit of commercialism has led men to study requirements for successful culture of various kinds of crops, one of them, of course, being the peach, and that study has set men to hunting for suitable locations. Knowing the requirements, we find there are millions of acres of good peach region. I have no idea of how much undeveloped first-class peach land there is in the United States, and the transportation companies have made possible the delivery of peaches grown in any section of the United States to any other part of the United States with due dispatch and in good order. That leaves commercial peach growers in a position where it is a question, perhaps in the near future, of a survival of the fittest; a brutal old law, but humankind seems to know no other law but the survival of the fittest. In the pursuit of the almighty dollar we know no limit to our ambitions. Where acres of peaches were planted a few years ago, whole solid sections are growing to-day. The market, of course, has been developed and extended by the same transportation facilities: the consumption of all fruits seems to be on a rapid increase, although we must doubt as to whether it can keep up with the wonderful increase in the production.-R. Morrill,

in Farmers' Review. Don't Neglect the Garden,

Gardens that pay best are those that receive the most attention. A garden will not take care of itself and yield a profit. Probably no part of the farm pays as large a profit as the garden in good hands. A man that realizes this will give it the first attention in the spring, both as regards labor and fertilizer. The garden lover will not forget it when other parts of the farm also need attention. If a man will not do the work necessary or have it done, he may as well not attempt to have a garden.—Farmers' Review.

Separating Cream from Milk.

If milk is to be used for butter making, keep it as warm as possible and set it to rest for creaming at once, says a Pennsylvania dairyman in New England Homestead. The warmer the milk when set the more complete will be the separation of the cream from the milk at any given lower temperature, and the more rapidly the temperature fails the more rapid will be the separation of the cream from the

POINTS ON CELERY.

The Crop Requires a Deep, Rich and Loose Soil Which Must Be

The culture of celery has spread ver all the United States. Originally it was a mere garden crop, being grown in very small quantities. Now, however, its culture has so extended that it may be considered both a garden and a field crop. It is grown from Maine to Louisiana and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No less than 26 stations have made experiments with it and reported results in bulletins. Its first culture began near New York in 1858, and Peter Henderson was one

of the first growers. This plant grows wild in England and some parts of Europe. It has generally been supposed that celery was not cultivated till this century, but this is declared to be a mistake. It is declared that its cultivation dates back at least 2,000 years, though it was used only as a medicinal herb principally. Not till the century that just closed did it become a common garden vegetable. The plant has been developed in two ways; in one, the bottom has been enlarged into a turniplike root. This is eaten by Europeans under the name of celeriac. In the other development the stalk has been rendered large and tender, and this is the form in which we know it in this country.

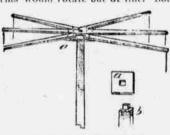
The land largely used for the growing of celery in this country is reclaimed swamp and marsh land. This gives a rich, deep, loose soil, just suited to celery. Such lands can be used only when thoroughly drained. Here it makes a larger growth than on the uplands, but the plant grown on the uplands is frequently of better flavor. The time of seed sowing depends on when the celery is wanted for use. To get an early crop seed can be sown in the house as early as February. The soil is kept moist and the boxes away from sunlight. When the plants begin to appear they should be gradually accustomed to the light. It is better to transplant them once or twice before removing them to the open garden.

The soil must be made rich, if good results are expected. The plant foods most used are nitrogen and potash. When the plants are about ten inches high, the celery that is wanted for fall use should be banked up to blanch it, and this operation should be repeated as the tops grow. The celery intended for winter storing should be earthed sufficiently to induce the stalks to grow upright.—Farmers' Review.

UNIQUE BEAN POLE

Its Inventor Considers It the Best and Safest Contrivance of the Kind Ever Introduced.

The foundation is of one-inch boards and 12 Inches square. The arms are run with the grain to make it as strong as possible; simple strips, 1x11/2 inch, will not answer. The arms spread about 3% feet, which is found sufficient for walking under comfortably A round hole for a mortise will not do, as the arms would rotate out of line. Bore



DETAILS OF BEAN POLE.

not less than one-half-inch holes for the twine and use coarse wool twine. Set the center post when spading the ground-each one as you come to it, six feet apart, and in clay soil not less than folinches deep. Set the sticks for the hills two feet from centrals on both sides, and two feet apart. I use but one bean to a stick .- Orange Juda

Covering for Tree Wounds.

Prof. Fred Card's experience is that, taking all things together, nothing seems to be better for covering the wounds made in pruning than common lead paint, which is closely followed by grafting wax. The wax is superior to paint in the matter of healing, but does not last as well, and is not so convenient to apply, although in warm weather, when it works well. there is little trouble in this regard. Coal tar is useful in preventing the wood from checking, but appears to be a positive hindrance to healing, so that, in spite of the fact that it stays well, there is little to recommend it. Pine tar is no aid to healing, being apparently a trifle detrimental, while it helps only slightly in the matter of checking, and does not last well, therefore it has nothing to recommend it. Shellac is a failure. It does not last, and neither aids the wound in healing nor to any appreciable extent prevents it from checking.

Hints on Slipping Plants. In taking slips from plants for rooting, many persons take off the young branches from the sides and base of the stalk, forcing it to expend all its energies in sending out new growth from the top, and the result is a "scruggy" plant. Try taking your slips from the very top of the plant, leaving all sprouts at the base and sides of the old stalk, and you will be surprised to find what nice bushy plants you will have in a short time. Geraniums, coleus, begonias and pelargoniums are benefited by such pruning. Long branches of wandering jew may be put into a bottle of water and hung behind a picture so that the vines will twine about it, making a pretty decoration while the roots are forming and the little branches are starting out along the stem .- Epitomist.

Starting a Peach Orchard.

Here are the most essential points in starting a peach orchard: If possible start with trees propagated from buds taken from trees of greatest vigor. The most vital point is selection of varieties. If growing for the open market, yellow varieties should be used; also, few sorts. For my locality Ede and Elberta are the best. Do not plant too close-not closer than 20 feet. Closer planting would be all right if an annual pruning (shortening in) were practiced .- W. S. Perrine, in Farmers' Review.

MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL A WESTERN CANADA

Was Sick Eight Years with
Female Trouble and Finally
Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's
Seven Years Ago He Had But \$24; Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS, PINERAM:—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of



MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL, sident of Oakland Woman's Riding Club. the wonderful curative value of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable pound. For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was or less of an invalid and not much more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall telling of the cures you could perform. I became interested; I bought a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was helped; I continued its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham again, for the health I now enjoy."— MRS. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st

Women suffering from any form of female ills can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. That's sure.

St., Chicago, Ill. - \$5000 forfeit if above

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Seagulls Catching Moles.

A farm manager at Fodderty, Dingwall, Scotland, watching a mole catcher at work, saw sea gulis hovering over, and occasionally alighting upon a turnip field, in which the observer and others were at work. A particularly large and handsome bird attracted his attention by the graceful way it floated slowly over the drills, intently scanning the surface of the ground. Suddenly, steadying itself a moment, it dropped, dug its bill into the heaving ground, and rose with a mole for its prey. Resting a few minutes, it gracefully began again a further search for prey. In a few minutes a second mole was unearthed .-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Blue and Gray Smoke

Smokers often wonder why the moke which issues from the burning end of a cigar is of a light blue, while that which is blown out of the mouth is grayish white or sometimes as white as a summer cloud. Various explana tions have been given of the difference, but the most probable is the fact that the smoke which issues at the burning end is the result of more perfect com bustion and therefore contains less of the oils, carbons and other products than that which is drawn through the eigar.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lovely Island. Unlovely Islanders There is no doubt that the island of Havti is one of the loveliest the sun shines on, but it has one of the unloveliest populations anywhere to be found among the islands of the earth. It would be a fine thing to annex the land if it had no inhabitants, but the people of the United States will ponder long and doubtfully before taking under the protection of the flag another million of blacks and half blacks totally unfitted for self-rule. - Philadelphia Record.

Alcohol for Automobiles.

The majority of motor cars are now driven by petroleum, but a French engineer recommends the use of alcohol instead of it, and motors are being altered so as to consume it. There is no fear of explosion with alcohol and it is said to be less costly than petroleum. We might, therefore, paraphrase the national poet and say: "Put it in your cars to save your legs."-N. Y. World.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 24.
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COTTON-Middling 8560 854
FLOUR-Winter Wheat 3 00 % 4 25
WHEAT-No. 2 Red 88 to to
CORN-No. 2
OATH No. 2
TOTAL Many Name 15 00 10 10 10
PORK-Mess New 16 00 @ 17 00
ST. LOUIS.
COTTON—Middling
BEEVES-Steers 4 75 67 7 50
Cows and Heifers, 2 75 to 5 55
CALVES-(per 100 lbs) 5 25 66 7 25
HOGS-Fair to Choice 5 50 66 6 50
SHEEP-Fair to Choice. 4 50 60 5 50
PLOUR Patents 3 90 or 4 00
Othor Grades 2 15 to 2 to
TITTE AT No 7 Pad 951/60 961
W1112A1-No. 2 Red 895280 867
CORN-NO. 3
OATS-No. 2 45 (r 45)
RYE-No. 2 66 62
WOOL-Tub-Washed 14 @ 2412
Other Grades 14 @ 18
HAY-Clear Timothy 12 00 at 14 50
BUTTER-Choice Dairy 17 60 23
RACON-Clear Rib 66 954
EGGS-Fresh 6 50
DODE Stand More (new) 15 10 6 16 10
LADD Choles Steam
DARLE-CHOICE Stellin @ 3%
CHICAGO,
CHICAGO. CATTLE—Native Steers . 5 25 69 7 25 HOGS—Fair to Choice . 5 75 69 6 59 SHEEP—Fair to Choice . 4 00 67 5 59 FLOUR—Winter Patents . 3 80 67 3 70 Spring Patents . 3 20 67 3 70 WHEAT—No. 3 Spring . 75 67 75½ CORN—No. 2 Red . 82 67 85½ CORN—No. 2 Yellow . 67 65½ OATS—No. 2 Yellow . 67 65½ PORK—Mess . 15 90 67 15 852 FORK—Mess . 15 90 67 15 852
HOGS-Fair to Choice 5 75 @ 6 50
SHEEP-Fair to Choice 4 00 @ 5 50
FLOUR-Winter Patents 3 80 & 4 00
Spring Patents 3 20 66 3 70
WHEAT-No. 3 Spring 75 60 7544
No. 2 Red 82 66 8004
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KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE-Native Steers 4 90 @ 6 65
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CATTLE Native Steers 4 90 6 65 HOGS-Fair to Choice 575 6 640 WHEAT-No. 2 Red 84 6 55 CORN-No. 2 Mixed 5946 604
CORN-No. 2 Mixed 599400 0014
NEW ORLEANS
THE CALLED LITTLE CONTROL A 10 CC 4 AD
CORN-No. 2 6 13 OATS-No. 2 6 53 HAY-Choice 18 00 6 18 50
CAMPO No 9
UATB-NO. 2 UF 53
HA1-Choice 18 00 0/ 18 30
PORK—Standard Mess 16 25 67 16 50 BACON—Short Rib Sides 93,00 57, COTTON—Middling 83,46 51,
BACON-Short Rib Sides 940 53
COTTON-Middling 856 85
LOUISVILLE,
WHEAT-No. 2 Red 90 61 9114
CORN-No. 2 64 60 634
OATS-No. 2 White 461464 475
WHEAT—No. 2 Red. 20 46 615 CORN—No. 2 White 4642 478 BACON—Short Ribs 946 10 COTTON—Middling 946 55
COMPON MINATION OR CO.

FARMER.

Now He Has Seventy Head of Cattle.

This la What a Couple of Easters Farmers Learned When on a Recent Trip to Canada-Splendid Words About Saskatoon, Rosthern and Hague District Where They

Will Locate.

Messrs. J. E. Blum and J. Grumper. of Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Michi gan, paid a visit to Alberta last summer and saw there a Mr. Shantz, one of the good old Pennsylvania stock, who had come recently-some seven years ago-from Ontario, with \$24 in his pocket. He has certainly prospered as he now owns over 70 head of cattle, has a good log house framed over. also a good barn and in all respects looks a thrifty and well-to-do farmer. He had some good crops of oats and barley. After spending some days in Calgary and Edmonton they returned to Regina, Assinibola, and looked around the country North to Lumsden and Balgonie where the crops appeared very promising and heavy, continuing up the Regina and Long Lake Road they came to Saskatoon on the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River. Of this district they say:-

"The country here pleased us better than any we have seen. We drove out eighteen miles in northwesterly direction through the Smith settlement This is a wonderful district, the growth was splendid, all kinds of grains and roots were perfection. The older set tlers had good buildings of all kinds and looked very prosperous, in fact we came to the conclusion that we had found what we were looking for, a good country. While the nature of the soil changes and is in some parts light, in others stony, and again heavy, generally speaking it leaves nothing to be desired. Hay and water are also in abundance and wood can be found along the river slopes and islands. We have decided to locate there and shall certainly advise our friends to do likewise. We also trust that this report may have the effect of drawing the attention of land seekers to this district, and can honestly advise all such to locate there. They will find a good thing. As farmers ourselves, from a good district in Michigan, we have come to the conclusion that properly farmed Western Canada will grow almost anything." Ask for information from any agent of the Canadian government.

A MIXED LOT.

For a sore throat use a gargle of alum and water; it will often effect a cure.

Tomatoes rouse a torpid liver and do the work, occasionally, of a doctor's

prescription. The gold fields of western Australia are the largest in the world. They cover 324,000 square miles.

Rats have been pestering the Mount Kosciusko observatory in the Austra-Han Alps. 7,328 feet above sea level. The officials are killing hundreds of them every month.

French Africa is reckoned at over 3,804,000 square miles, as against 2,713,-000 miles under English control. Adding, however, the million square miles of Egypt, the English possessions

equal those of France. A new airship has been manufactured for M. Santos-Dumont, who ex peets to travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour in it. The new airship is considerably larger than its six predecessors the famous aeronaut has

Wholesale evictions are planned for Tory island, nine miles off the Done gal shore. The population of 300 lives by fishing and making kelp and has paid neither rent nor taxes for years.
The landlord's writs of ejectment will be backed up by a British warship.

Feed for Ewes.

Cottonseed meal should be carefully excluded from the food rations of ewes from this time on while earrying a lamb. The root of the cotton plant has an especially ill effect on pregnant animals of all kinds, and is the especial ingredient in medicines given to avoid or destroy pregnancy. As a rule every part of a medicinal plant has a similar character to the root or the fruit, bence this kind of oil meal should never be fed to breeding animals at such times, as this ill influence might be disastrous. Corn is the best standard food for inlamb ewes, and it is not in any way injurious. Ewes carrying lambs are in no danger from a good, robust thrifty condition, for the lamb is all the time acquiring its future character from its dam .- American Sheep Breeder.

ANOTHER MAN ALTOGETHER.

Valley, Mo., Feb. 24th .- There is man in this town who has undergone a most remarkable physical change in the last few months.

His name is Perry Nelson and those who knew him but a short time ago are amazed at his present condition. He had not been feeling well for some time and suspecting that the trouble came from his kidneys, which he knew were not any too strong, he determined to try a kidney medicine Dodd's Kidney Pills were highly recommended and Mr. Nelson began

a treatment of them. He was re warded by a complete restoration to vigorous good health. He says: "I used six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they have helped me a great deal. I feel like another man and can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills very highly."

Only twenty inches of sitting space is to be allotted to each peeress at the coronation. Dear, dear, think of the titled and massive old ladies who are living monuments to the tissue building properties of roast beef and rare old ale?

As the man remarked when he saw the policeman running: "Somebody is going to get pinched."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is no trick in dyeing. You can do it just as well as anyone if you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Boiling the goods for half an hour is all there is to it. Sold by druggists, 10c, package.

Returned the Compliment,

Dusty-When I came into the yard the buildog showed his teeth. Wraggies-And what did you do? Dusty-The proper thing: I showed him my heels.—Boston Transcript.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind. Feb. 10, 1900.

About all you can do with people who hate you is to conclude they have bad taste.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it falls to cure. 25c.

Fifty years ago Henrik Ibsen was a clerk in a drug store.

St. Jacobs Oil PECULIAR TO ITSELF.

There is no other remedy like St. Jacoss Ott. The vegetable ingredients from which it is made consist in part of healing, soothing, and fragrant balsams—gathered with the greatest care from the different parts of the world by trusted agents - the active principles which are to kill pain, cure Rheumatism, and remove all bodily aches and pains. It penetrates to the very foundation of the difficulty, and removes the direct cause of pain. No other remedy does this so thoroughly and effectu-ally as St. Jacobs Oil. It has cured hundreds of cases where pain had held the body in torture for years, after every other

ACTS LIKE MAGIC. Conquers Pain

CASTORIA

The The Kind You Have Always Bought



HEART

fluttering or palpitation indicates disorder in the digestion. Prickly Ash Bitters is a wonderful remedy in such cases. It cleanses, strengthens and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, removes the cause of the heart symptoms, builds up a strong and vigorous body. Sold everywhere at





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DONOVAN COMMISSION CO., St. Louis, Mo. OPIUM whisky and other dru-worst case. Book and proruses FREE. Br. E. WOOLLEY. Box S. Atlanta. Ga.

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OLD SORES CURED

GREGORY Seeds Sold under

J. J. H. CREGORY & SOR, Harblehand, Hass. A. N. K.-B

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS